

WEATHER FORECAST
FOR TODAY — Light
trades, fair with occasional
showers. Last 24 hours'
rainfall .44; temperature,
max. 82, min. 71.

Sunday Advertiser

SUGAR—96° Centrifugal
gals. 3.9375—Per Ton
\$78.75. 88 Analysis
Beets, 9s 9d; Parity
with Centrifugals, \$82.00
Per Ton.

VOL. II., NO. 83.

HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, SUNDAY, JULY 31, 1904.—TEN PAGES.

Entered Jan. 19, 1903, at Honolulu, Hawaii, as Second
Class Matter, Under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

WILL FIRE FIRST GUN

Roosevelt Club Will Ratify Chicago Choice.

The first gun in the Republican campaign will probably be fired by the Roosevelt Club, it being the purpose of that organization to hold a big, rousing meeting on the arrival of Governor George R. Carter to ratify the nominations of Roosevelt and Fairbanks.

At an enthusiastic meeting held last night at the Republican headquarters the club was launched fairly upon its career. Hon. S. F. Chillingworth is its president, and he presided at the meeting. Several speeches were made in which the officers and members pledged themselves to work earnestly in behalf of the Republican ticket and to work in all precincts for the advancement of the party.

The meeting was called to order by W. C. Roe. Lorin Andrews, chairman of the rules committee, reported the following proposed constitution of the Roosevelt Club, which was unanimously adopted:

ARTICLE I.—NAME.

The name of this club shall be the Roosevelt Club of Honolulu.

ARTICLE II.—OBJECT.

The object of this club shall be to spread republicanism throughout the Territory of Hawaii; to work for the success of the Republican party and to take all necessary measures in behalf of good government.

ARTICLE III.—OFFICERS.

(Usual ones.)

ARTICLE IV.—DUTIES.

(Usual ones.)

ARTICLE V.—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

All officers shall be elected at the first meeting in August of each year.

ARTICLE VI.—MEETINGS.

Meetings of the club shall be called by the president at the request of the executive committee or of ten members in writing. Notice of all meetings shall be placed in the columns of the daily newspapers of Honolulu, at least two days in advance of such meetings. Fifteen members being present shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE VII.—AMENDMENTS.

This constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the members present at any meeting called by the president for the purpose of making such amendments.

ARTICLE VIII.—MEMBERSHIP.

All persons who believe in the principles of the Republican party and all enrolled members of the Republican party in the Territory of Hawaii are eligible to membership in the club. An applicant wishing to join the club shall have his name presented in open meeting by a member of said club and the same shall be referred to the executive committee for investigation; that at the next meeting the report of the executive committee shall be heard and balloting had upon the said application. A two-thirds vote of the members present shall be necessary to elect.

S. F. Chillingworth was elected president of the club and was escorted to the chair by Major Zeigler and Capt. Otis. Mr. Roe was given a vote of thanks for his activity in the club work. For secretary, H. C. Birbe, Jr., was elected; vice-president, W. C. Roe; treasurer, J. H. Schnack; corresponding secretary, William Savidge.

The executive committee was elected as follows: Jos. Kalana, Wm. Henry, Capt. Otis, Wm. Olepau and Fred Singer.

Eight honorary vice-presidents were chosen as follows:
Governor George R. Carter, Delegate Kuhio, National Committeeman A. G. M. Robertson, Secretary A. L. C. Atkinson, Chairman C. L. Crabbe, P. C. Jones, Samuel Parker and Thos. Fitch, who are expected to speak at the rally.

OLD RESIDENT PASSES AWAY

At 9:15 o'clock last night Mrs. J. H. Wicke, for a great many years a well known and much respected resident of Honolulu, died at the Wicke home in Alakea street. Her illness and death resulted from the breaking down of her system owing to old age. Mrs. Wicke was a native of Bremen but removed to Honolulu in 1857. She was the widow of J. H. Wicke, a well known cabinet maker, who died in 1886. She leaves five daughters and two sons, Miss Elizabeth Wicke, Miss Hannah Wicke, Miss Henrietta Wicke, all of Honolulu, Mrs. Mary Hoting, now in Germany, Mrs. Meta Delix, of San Francisco, and Messrs. James D. and Fred Wicke, of Honolulu.

Mrs. Wicke was seventy years old. She was born in Hanover, Germany. The immediate cause of her death was acute congestion of the lungs.

Funeral services will be conducted by the Rev. Mr. Felmy at the home in Alakea street at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon and the remains will be interred in the family plot in Nuuanu cemetery.

RUSSIANS CHECK ATTEMPTS TO TAKE TOWN OF HAICHENG

The Pacific Mail Refuses Freight for Yokohama—Ignatieff Will Succeed Murdered Minister of the Interior—Revolution in Colombia.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

HAICHENG, July 31.—The Japanese attacked this place under cover of an artillery fire but were checked by the southern Russian army advancing along the railway.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company is refusing all freight for Yokohama.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 31.—Ignatieff has succeeded Plehve as Minister of the Interior.

AFTERNOON REPORT.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.—The Pacific Mail steamer Gaelic left Midway this morning for Yokohama.

TOKIO, July 30.—Five Japanese officers have been killed and forty-one wounded in the fighting before Port Arthur.

TOKIO, July 30.—The Russian Vladivostok squadron passed Tsugaru Island today returning to the home port of Vladivostok.

CHEFOO, July 30.—It is reported that 22,000 Russian troops are arriving at Harbin each week. Heavy guns are being mounted for the defense of Liaoyang.

HOW JAPAN GOT THE NEWS OF VLADIVOSTOK RAIDERS

The Japan Advertiser of July 21, says:

A telegram was received in Tokyo on July 20th to the effect that the Russian Vladivostok squadron passed the Tsugaru Straits on July 20th at 5:50 a. m. and rushed out to the Pacific Ocean. Navigation of vessels has consequently been suspended. A later telegram from Hakodate states that on July 20th at 3:30 a. m. the Russia, Gromboi and Rurik appeared off Rihisaki. After passing the Tsugaru Straits they became invisible.

The following reports were received at the General Headquarters from Hakodate on July 20th:

Received 4:30 a. m.—Three Vladivostok war-vessels passed the Tsugaru Straits in an easterly direction at 3:30 a. m. to-day (July 20th).

Received 5:40 a. m.—Three of the enemy's war-vessels, which had passed Tsugaru Straits, were observed in the fog in the offing of Tobetsu, west of Hakodate.

Received 6:50 a. m.—Three Vladivostok warships are proceeding eastward.

The following reports were received on July 20th from the Hokkaido Government Board:

July 20th, 7:20 a. m.—A telegram was received just now at headquarters from the military watch-tower at Shiokubi stating that the Russian squadron has been surrounding a vessel, presumably a regular liner coming from Yokohama to Hakodate.

July 20th, 7:20 a. m.—According to the statement of the captains of the Arikawa Maru and nine other vessels which arrived here (Hakodate) just now, three Russian warships were steaming off Oma, Mutsu Province. Three Japanese torpedo boats have cleared the harbor.

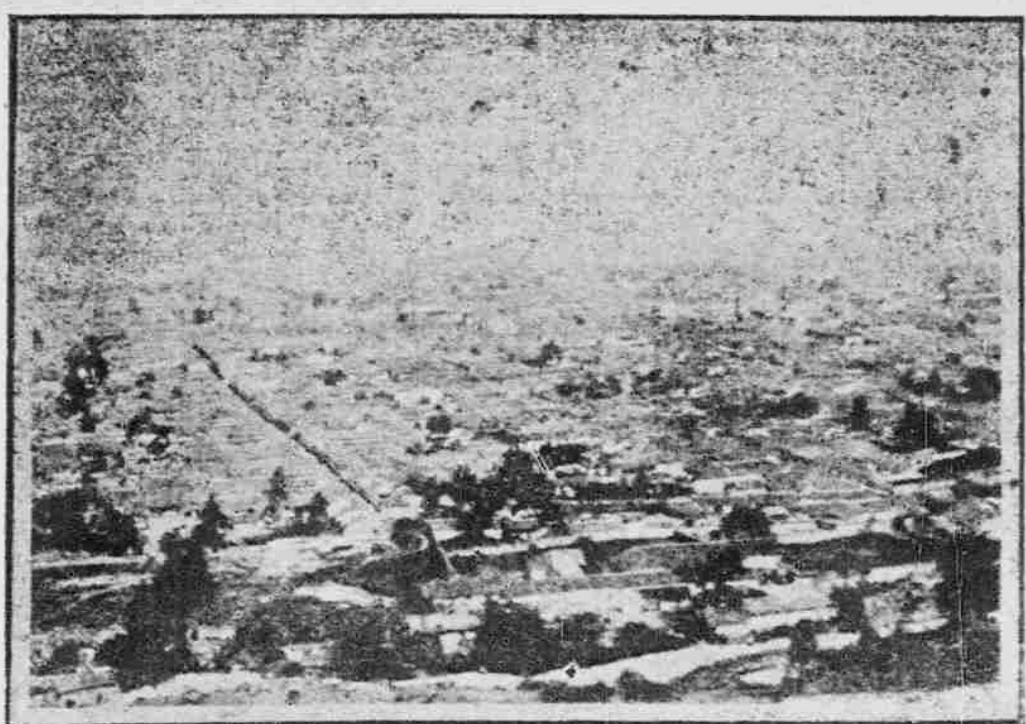
The following report was received from Hakodate under date of July 20th, 7:30 a. m.—A telegram has been received from the Kubishiro forts in Kamada-gun to the effect that the Russian squadron captured a steamer off Ezan and then proceeded in an easterly direction.

A telegram received at an official quarter on the forenoon of July 20th states that the steamer which was inspected by the Russian squadron near the eastern entrance to the Tsugaru Straits was subsequently set free and this steamer proceeded in the direction of Muroran. The three Russian war-vessels afterwards proceeded in a south-easterly direction and finally became invisible.

The Tokyo Bay Steamship Company's steamer Takashima Maru was sunk by the Russian squadron off Ezan on the morning of July 20th. All the passengers and crew safely escaped ashore.

REVOLUTION EXPECTED AT THE CAPITOL OF COLOMBIA

COLON, July 31.—A revolution is threatened at Bogota.



A GENERAL VIEW OF BOGOTA, THE CAPITAL CITY OF COLOMBIA.

General Rafael Reyes was elected President of Colombia, but dispatches lately said that he would have to fight his way to the capital to get the office from its present incumbent.

電海報戰露日の朝今
海城附近に接戦す
日本兵は砲兵掩護の元に海城と大石橋の間に於ける露兵と襲撃し進道に沿ふて頻りに北進したるも遂に露兵の喰止むる處となりたり
日本行荷物を拒絶
桑港七月三十一日發
浦潮艦隊の舉動の結果太平洋汽船會社には常分横濱行の貨物の搭載を一切拒絶すること

A PRESIDENTIAL CONFERENCE.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—President Roosevelt is conferring with party leaders about the Chicago strike and other troubles.

THE TROUBLES OF MOROCCO.

TANGIER, July 31.—The police force has been doubled. Isolated Europeans have been warned to come into the city.

NUNCIO GOES HOME.

PARIS, July 31.—The Papal Nuncio has departed.

SLATTERY IS AFTER OTHER WAIKIKI BEACH PROPERTY

Lieut. Slattery has said to one of the tenants on the Campbell property at Waikiki that the Government will want that place and the one next to it, not specifying which one. Probably the one towards Diamond Head is indicated, the Lyman holding.

In an interview in last night's Bulletin, Lieut. Slattery made it clear that the defensive plans are much more elaborate than those given in the Advertiser. He also criticised the policy of publishing what the papers find out. As his interview is discussed editorially, it is copied entire, as follows:

Lieutenant Slattery, of the U. S. A. Engineer Corps, objects to the newspapers attempting to pry into the matter of the location of forts and batteries for the protection of Honolulu and Pearl Harbor and for the general defense of the islands. He especially considers it out of place for a newspaper to publish maps showing the proposed location of forts or batteries and says that such things give a censor legitimate duties in countries where censorship goes.

"I think there is often unnecessary secrecy affected in military circles. Unimportant matters are screened with an air of mystery all out of proportion. But in the matter of the location of forts and other defenses I think these should be kept out of the papers. The report in the Advertiser this morning, locating eight forts, was not obtained from me, and, as a matter of fact, it is incorrect. I might say in passing that there will be more than eight locations on this island, but I am not at liberty to give specific information, and I think the papers should refrain from prying into these matters for publication. I think the impropriety of publishing a map of a proposed battery is evident. No paper should publish anything that will benefit an enemy.

"The actual emplacement of guns in the forts are kept absolutely secret while the forts are in the hands of the engineer corps, and the policy of the Artillery.

"To show how particular other countries are: I visited Malta; I could go at will about the city but could not enter any of the forts. In going into the harbor at Malta we can see the fortress walls, but we have not the faintest idea of what is back of them. The same is true of Gibraltar and also, I am told, at Esquimaux. This policy should be observed here from the beginning.

"It ought to be sufficient for the public to know that the plans for the defense of Honolulu and Pearl Harbor are so complete that it will be exceedingly interesting for any kind of attacking craft to get in. The main point is that this place will be mighty well defended, and I think that is enough.

"In building a battery it is the endeavor of the constructing officers to conceal the location from approaching vessels as completely as possible. This is often done very successfully. In a trip in Japan seas, when I was on board an American war vessel in 1900 we would frequently be within a stone's throw of a fort or battery before seeing

it. They were constructed for concealment. It is the same with many of our fortifications in New York harbor. The great assistance that would be afforded the enemy by even a rough sketch of a battery location is therefore easily seen."

The seriousness with which Lieutenant Slattery considers the publication of the Waikiki map is shown by his remark: "There is a possibility that the site mentioned will be abandoned and negotiations begun for another. A change can be made at this stage without difficulty."

Asked as to the extension of the plan of defense to other islands, Lieutenant Slattery said: "No defenses outside of Oahu are contemplated now but I think fortifications at Hilo will have to be undertaken and should be at an early date."

WILL PHOTOGRAPH WAIKIKI SEASHORE

Here's a chance to get your "picture" with hundreds of others without expense. The Hawaii Promotion Committee is desirous of obtaining a real live photograph of Waikiki beach when the sea front is populated with bathers and spectators, and photographer Arthur Rice of Rice & Perkins will make a special effort to obtain just the photograph wanted.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon Mr. Rice will take a big picture of Waikiki beach taking in all the places between the Young Hotel Annex and Diamond Head. He will erect a tripod upon the coral reef about opposite the Hawaiian Hotel Annex and from this point of vantage will take his panoramic picture. And this is the reason why the beach should be well inhabited at the hour named.

"Willie-Willie"

Willie came into the Police Station last night in the patrol wagon. He was drunk. In fact he was so drunk that he wanted to lie down on the floor. Asked what his name was he replied, "Willie-Willie!" And still repeating "Willie," he went to the tanks in tow of an officer. William Dixon was also locked up for beating his wife.

Police Court Doings.

In the police court yesterday morning, Nuna, a Hawaiian boy was assessed \$2 and costs for hitting a Japanese by the name of Sato with a rock. Puhia was fined \$4 and costs for assault and battery on a woman named Ilhia. The case of E. Genann, charged with the murder of Ulysses S. Harris, was continued until Tuesday.

COMES FROM PORT ARTHUR

Hector Fuller, War Correspondent, In Town.

War correspondent Hector Fuller of the Indianapolis News, who is a passenger aboard the steamship Doric, has the credit of being the only newspaper writer sent to the Orient since the outbreak of the Japanese-Russian war, to enter the city of Port Arthur and return again to tell the story of his visit.

Not only was it Fuller's privilege to enter the Russian stronghold, about which the Japanese forces are tightening their lines, but he had the door of a prison cell close upon him, and finally it was reserved for him to be brought face to face with General Stoessel, commander of the Port Arthur garrison. Fuller's story reads like a romance, and a galling romance it must seem to the great galaxy of writers, who as correspondents were sent from all parts of the world to the seat of war, but were unable to get next to anything worth while.

Fuller was able to see from the windows of his prison the Russian battle-ships whose names were made famous when the Japanese fleet launched their first war blow on the night of February 8. These were the Czarevitch, the Retvisan and the Peresviet, and when he saw them, all were in good condition, able to fight again.

He returns to the United States with prejudices strongly against the Japanese government for its action toward the war correspondents. He believes, not from his prejudices, but from his observations, that the Japanese cannot ultimately win. Their resources are not great enough to bear the strain, he says, and their credit abroad is now limited.

Mr. Fuller was sent out by his paper about the time the war broke out, going by way of Suez. He went to Tokio and received a pass to go to the front. He waited and waited and meanwhile the Japanese capital began filling up with writers and correspondents whose names are known in every part of the reading world. Mr. Fuller says there was represented in that galaxy of writers, novelists, literateurs, trained newspaper men and seasoned war correspondents.

"The South African war was the graveyard of military reputations," said Mr. Fuller in the Alexander Young Hotel lounge-room last night, "but the war in the East has been the graveyard of literary reputations. The war correspondents have suffered in this war more than an outsider can appreciate. Take that gathering of men and look over the list. The greatest papers in England, France, United States were represented, yet the war writers are all looting about the hotels of Tokio while things were doing in the field. They were lulled into a sense of sympathy toward the Japanese while hoping that the word would come releasing them and allowing them to start off for that mysterious militant region—the front." We were told that we could start in a day or two. Then it would be "next week." When we asked permission to go away for a week or ten days to some little town we were told, "Well, I think you had better stay here, for in two days you can go."

"Only a few were permitted to start to the front and then they were held back when a battle was in progress. It was all a tissue of lies that the Japanese told the correspondents. They never intended we should go forward. They don't intend now to let the correspondents free to watch the trend of battle events. Military experts, as well as correspondents, are about to miss the most important developments concerning the progress of war among modern nations. We are just now at the critical stage in war development, a time when this war should be observed closely to determine the value of new devices of slaughter.

"The Japanese nation is the kindergarten among the powers. Her cadets have been trained in Annapolis, in West Point, and at European schools. On the British training ship Worcester where I was once a sailor, Togo was received with honors. Yet they are not returning the debt due the nations which taught them."

FULLER IN PORT ARTHUR.

"As to my stunt in entering Port Arthur, I got tired of waiting in Tokio and quietly slipped out, went to Shanghai and then to Chefoo. There I hired from a wealthy Chinaman a sampan for which I had to pay 800 Yen. I also had to indemnify two Chinamen who were to go with me. I left Chefoo in the sampan on June 6 and on June 11 landed in a fog at Louisa Bay, near Pigeon Bay. I saw two torpedo boats

(Continued on Page 7.)